

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business is still quiet in the Share Market. Banks are slightly weaker, offers to sell at 205 per cent. premium having met with no response. Docks are in good demand at 62 premium for cash and 63 for the end of the month. China Sugars have been sold at 206 for August 31st and 208 for the end of September, but the scrip is now wanted at the former rate. Lurons have changed hands at 80 per share and are still on offer at that rate. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon a large number of Dock shares have changed hands at the increased rate of 63 per cent. premium for cash and 64 for the end of the month. The stock is very firm and is wanted at both the above rates. No other business came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue. 104 per cent. premium.
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Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$2700 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1070 per share, ex div. sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex div. sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$47 per share, premium, ex div.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$206 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T.T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight, 3/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8 1/2 @ 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/5 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 4/6 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 222 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 222 1/2
On Demand 223
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Tels 24.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$570
(Allowance, Tels 12.)
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$592 1/2
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$595
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$590
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$597 1/2
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$600
OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$605
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$552 1/2
BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$555
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, 555
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, 430
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, 350

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, in full words, or by the number of the point. Force of Wind, in full words, or by the number of the point. Direction of Rain, in full words, or by the number of the point. State of Sky, in full words, or by the number of the point. Direction of Rain, in full words, or by the number of the point. State of Sky, in full words, or by the number of the point.

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

SINDI, French steamer, 2,198, Lequeret, 7th August.—Shanghai 4th August, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
JOKO, Javan, British steamer, 524, E. Thebaud, 7th August.—Amoy 6th August, General.—Russell & Co.
AURORA, British bark, 204, R. Milne, 7th August.—Bangkok 25th July, Rice.—Chinese.
RAJANATTIANUHAN, British steamer, 793, W. T. Hunter, 7th August.—Bangkok 31st July, and Koh-si-chang 1st August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
ANERLEY, British steamer, 1,256, Strachan, 8th August.—Fuchow 5th August, Tea.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Takachiho Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Iphigenia, German steamer, for Saigon.
Kung-pai, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Albay, British steamer, for Amoy.
William Manson, British bark, for Newchwang.
Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Arabia, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Batangas, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

August 8, Dianlan, British steamer, for Amoy.
August 8, Taluan, British steamer, for Hoibow.
August 8, Lucky, Siamese bark, for Shanghai.
August 8, Ellen, British bark, for Victoria (Van-couver's Island).
August 8, Golconda, French str., for Shanghai.
August 8, Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow.
August 8, Batangas, Spanish str., for Manila.
August 8, Takachiho Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki, &c.
August 8, Arabia, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
August 8, Albay, British steamer, for Amoy and Taiwan.
August 8, Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 8, Kung-pai, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Rajanattianuhar, str., from Bangkok, &c.—160 Chinese.
Per Jorge Juan, str., from Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Smith, Dr. Reimer, and Mr. Fenton, and 50 Chinese.
Per Sindi, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. M. W. A. Fritz, R. Harter, Chui Sow Moy, F. C. W. A. Busing, and Guy, and 12 Chinese, for Hongkong. Per Singapore.—Mr. H. Harrington. Per Batavia.—Mr. Beryendhal. Per Suez.—Mr. Aleman. For Marseilles.—Mr. F. Scherer.

DEPARTED.

Per Takachiho Maru, str., for Nagasaki.—3 Chinese.
Per Kung-pai, str., for Shanghai.—1 European and 11 Chinese.
Per Albay, str., for Amoy.—1 European and 20 Chinese.
Per Kwangtung, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Europeans and 140 Chinese.
Per Arabia, str., for Yokohama, &c.—12 Europeans and 200 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Iphigenia, str., for Saigon.—12 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British bark Aurora reports left Bangkok on the 25th ultimo. Had moderate S.W. monsoon during the whole passage.

The British steamship Jorge Juan reports left Amoy on the 6th instant. Had light S.W. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship Rajanattianuhar reports left Bangkok on the 31st ultimo, and Koh-si-chang on the 1st instant. Had fresh S.S.W. winds and squally weather to Palo Old; thence to Paracels had moderate S.W. winds and fine weather. To Ladrones had fresh S.W. winds and rainy weather. Passed the Company's steamer Danube off Fishers' Islands.

AMOI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
26, Esmeralda, British steamer, from Manila.
26, Hallooing, British steamer, from Tamsui.
27, Fokien, British steamer, from Hongkong.
27, Kwangtung, British str., from Fuchow.
27, Wenchow, British str., from Shanghai.
27, Auguste, British str., from Chefoo.
28, Taiwan, British steamer, from Swatow.
28, Cyclops, British steamer, from Hongkong.
29, Foxhound, British gunboat, from H'kong.
29, Miramar, British str., from Hongkong.
29, Androklos, British bark, from Chefoo.
29, Glenury, British 3-m. sch., from Chefoo.
29, Anna Bertha, German bark, from Chefoo.
30, Don Juan, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
30, A'bay, British steamer, from Hongkong.
31, Seewo, British steamer, from Swatow.

August 1, Renalder, British steamer, from Fuchow.
Wenchow, British steamer, from Swatow.
Hilda Maria, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.
July—
27, Esmeralda, British steamer, for H'kong.
27, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow.
27, Wenchow, British steamer, for Swatow.
27, Fokien, British steamer, for Tamsui.
27, Mannheim, Swedish 3-m. sch., for Chefoo.
28, Sibirien, German bark, for Chefoo.
28, Cyclops, British steamer, for Shanghai.
28, Taiwan, British steamer, for Shanghai.
28, Hallooing, British steamer, for Tamsui.
28, Fuchow, British steamer, for Hongkong.
29, Foxhound, British gunboat, for Shanghai.
29, Ino, German bark, for Newchwang.
30, Albay, British steamer, for Taiwan.
30, Don Juan, Spanish str., for Hongkong.
31, Peter, German 3-m. sch., for Taiwan.
31, Seewo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
31, Kate, British 3-m. schooner, for Swatow.

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SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STRAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 308, N. C. Rebeck, 7th August.—Touzon 31st July, and Hoihow 4th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
CANTON, British steamer, 1,095, J. C. Jacqui, 26th July.—San Francisco 27th June, General.—Russell & Co.
CHINKIANG, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr, 20th July.—Yokohama 19th July, and Nagasaki 24th, Coals.—Siemens & Co.
CHURRUC, Spanish steamer, 403, G. de Horna, 23rd July.—Manila 20th July, General and Treasure (\$113,000).—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, Rowin, 28th July.—Saigon 23rd July, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June.—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

ESCURIAL, British steamer, 750, Peter Rettie, 7th August.—Saigon 2nd August, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
EUROPA, German steamer, 1,003, Schado, 7th August.—Nagasaki 1st August, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
Fame, British steamer, 117 (Stapan)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
GZELONG, British steamer, 1,139, Case, 1st August.—Bombay 14th July, and Singapore, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
GLEWORTH, British steamer, 1,775, F. Gedy, 6th August.—London 24th June, and Singapore 1st August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

INGO, German steamer, 672, Jesselsen, 10th July.—Singapore 3rd July, General.—Wieler & Co.
IPHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, F. Ahrens, 24th July.—Canton 3rd August, General.—Siemens & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 4th August.—Calcutta 19th July, Sand Heads 30th, Penang 27th, and Singapore 28th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JUMBO, Spanish steamer, 779, 6th August.—put back.—Order.

LENNOX, British steamer, 1,327, Scott, 4th August.—Calcutta 19th July, Sand Heads 30th, Penang 27th, and Singapore 28th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 19th June.—Touzon 15th June, General.—Chinese.

MENZALIE, French steamer, 1,273, Blanc, 4th August.—Yokohama 29th July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 6th August.—Haiphong 3rd August, and Hoihow 4th, General.—Shing Loong & Co.

SAITEE, French steamer, 323, V. Gordon, 28th July.—Haiphong 24th July, General.—Shing Loong.

SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th.—China Traders' Insurance Co.

SIN TAINAN, German str., 47, H. Vieteen, 30th July.—Taiwan 24th July, Ballast.—Captain.

SUEZ, British steamer, 1,390, Geo. Ainslie, 20th July.—Honolulu 28th June, Flour and General.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANTON GUNTHER, German bark, 441, F. Steinbrugg, 6th August.—Touzon 31st July, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
A. T. STALLNECHT, German bark, 540, P. Petersen, 18th May.—Coronito 17th July, Rattans.—Siemens & Co.
BOTHWELL CASTLE, British bark, 592, Romney, 31st July.—Chefoo, General.—Chinese.
CARL RITTER, German bark, 595, C. Mahl, 6th August.—Cardiff 1st March, Coal.—Siemens & Co.

CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 10th June.—Touzon 14th June, Coals.—F. Blackhead & Co.

CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lacheur, 18th May.—Chefoo 22nd April, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

CHOCORUA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June.—Higo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master—Aberdeen Dock.

ELWELL, American ship, 1,461, Bariston, 30th June.—Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Order.

FRIEDRICH, German bark, 675, J. P. Uldeup, 30th June.—Cardiff 17th February, Coals.—Wieler & Co.

GOODFELL, American bark, 843, Wm. R. Hogan, 18th July.—New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.

GRANDEE, American ship, 1,254, Jacobs, 15th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Order.

G. C. TRUPANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June.—Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Russell & Co.

INCA, German bark, 730, J. G. Gefken, 24th July.—Chefoo 30th June, Beans and Vermicelli.—Pustau & Co.

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 2nd August.—Whampoa 1st August, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.

LOONG WHA, British 3-m. schooner, 374, G. Graham, 29th July.—Singapore 14th July, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierlock, 2nd Jan.—Whampoa 31st Dec, General.—Captain.

MCLAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Russell & Co.

NARDOO, British bark, 329, J. F. Morrison, 4th August.—Quinhon 30th July, General.—Wing Kee & Co.

ORIENT, German bark, 451, W. G. Roder, 25th July.—Newchwang 23rd June, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June.—Hoihow 10th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 26th July.—from Chungchow.—W. H. Ray.

TEKI, British bark, 390, Buckholdt, 12th July.—from Quinhon, Salt.—Chinese.

TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

UNDINE, German bark, 263, F. Kruse, 1st July.—Cardiff 8th February, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

WILLIAM HALE, American bark, 834, Geo. F. Elliot, 1st July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th May, Coals.—Captain.

WILLIAM MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 15th July.—Newchwang 8th June, Beans and Peas.—Chong Woo.

WRECKER, American lorch, 55, Henderson, 16th July.—Guap Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.

ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Loper, 3rd August.—Cardiff 4th April, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CANTON.

HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 5th August.—Shanghai 2nd August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

H. BREMER, German 3-m. sch., 343, Whanes, 24th July.—Newchwang, Beans.—Captain.
PRINTemps, French bark, 357, F. Gaillard, 15th July.—Hoihow 6th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Leffavre.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,890.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Spark, British steamer, 140.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOI.

In Port on 1st August, 1883.

then proceed to the wreck of the *Hing-shing*. She has on board Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Henderson and another gentleman who will superintend the erection of the light-house.

The *Shen-pao* of the 1st instant says:—A telegram has been received from Tientsin saying that by Imperial edict of the 25th of 6th moon (July 28th), H. E. Lin Shiang-Tao is appointed Provincial Judge of Chekiang; H. E. Tong Hsien-yang appointed Provincial Judge of Honan; H. E. Kung-ye-Toa appointed Provincial Treasurer of Yunan, and Shen Yung-chin appointed Provincial Judge of Kwangtung. The former Provincial Judges of Chekiang and Honan were degraded on account of some unfair dealing in a certain murder case. The other officials were promoted and transferred to other places.—*Courier*.

EXPENSES OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

Nashy has been nosing about the Royal English household of late, and begins a long talk on the results of his researches with the sweeping and startling assertion that "thousands of pounds are paid out annually to support titled loafers in idleness. A fair sample," he continues, "of these pensions is that of Duke Schomberg. The duke was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in the year 1690, and a pension of £6000, or \$30,000 per annum, was given to his heirs. It is estimated that this family, the heirs of a foreign mercenary, have received from the British government the enormous sum of £650,000 or \$3,250,000. And this for being a favorite of William of Orange—a Dutch king."

Rev. J. Smith, whoever he may be, served at the Lord knows what twenty years at a yearly salary of £364, and was retired at fifty-five years of age with the comfortable life pension of £431 annually; and so on you go wading through twenty-two closely printed pages, two columns to the page, of just such cases, the yearly allowance of these execrable families up to the year 1879 the enormous sum of £1,713,278. It is a good thing to be the favorite of a duke.

The royal family have a remarkably soft thing of it. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal receives a yearly allowance of £8,000; the Prince of Wales receives £40,000, which he manages to squander in questionable ways. This does not include the grants Parliament has made at divers and sundry times to pay his debts. The Princess of Wales, £10,000; Prince Alfred, £10,000 from his marriage and £15,000 from his majority, £25,000 in all; Prince Arthur, £15,000; Princess Alice, £5,000; Princess Louise, £5,000; Princess Mary, £5,000; Prince Leopold, £15,000; Princess Augustus, £5,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; and, in addition, the last-mentioned prince has princely pay as field marshal, general, colonel, and no one knows what else.

Whoever chooses may figure up what all this costs the people of Great Britain—I have not the patience. And bear in mind the fact that this does not represent any portion of what these absorbers take out of the people.

This is merely pin money for the female leeches and pocket-money for the male. In addition to this, they have enormous estates all over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. They have offices beyond number, with a salary attached to each, and they have allowances for everything under heaven. If the taxpayer breathes, it always costs him something, for the nobility have revenues based upon everything.

The royal household is a curiosity. There is a lord steward, who draws £2,000 a year; the lord treasurer and comptroller, £900 each; master of the household, £2,150; secretaries of the board of green cloth—whatever they may be—£200; paymaster, £500; lord chamberlain, £2,000; keeper of the privy purse, £2,000; the assistant keeper of the privy purse, £1,000. It takes two men to do the privy purse, and it is large enough to require it. And then there are eight lords in waiting, who get for waiting £783 each, and there are grooms in waiting, grooms of the privy chamber, extra grooms in waiting, four gentlemen ushers, one "black rod"—whatever he may do I don't know, but for being a "black rod" he gets £2,000 a year. Then there is a clerk of the closet, mistress of the robes, ladies of the bedchamber and bedchamber women, maids of honor, and poet laureate, and examiner of plays.

The poet laureate gets £500 a year for writing a very bad ode in praise of her Majesty on each birthday, which may be a very bitter pill for him, he being actually a poet, but he does not give the worth for the money for there is absolutely nothing in the Queen of England to praise. Mr. Tennyson has a very hard place.

The master of the buck hounds, £1,700; the hereditary grand falconer, £1,200; and by the way kings don't falcon any more. Then there are eight equerries in ordinary, at £200 each, which is certainly cheap; five pages of honor at £120 each; a master of the tennis court at £152.

These, understand, are only a few of the people belonging to the royal household. There are over 1,000 persons, male and female, attached thereto, all receiving magnificent salaries for real or imaginary services to her Majesty.

The Queen receives, exclusive of the vast income of her estates, for the running of her household and pensions for the dead-beats, who get too old to show themselves, the enormous sum of £470,000, or \$2,350,000 per annum, and this represents but a portion of the swindle, as constantly allowances are being made and annuities granted which do not show upon paper, and can only be reached by the most fertile lies and sentences and perverted facts. Ninety per cent. of this money, for which the people of England have to pay good hard cash, is the most absurd and utter nonsense.

In the name of all that's good, what does the Queen of England want of eight ladies of the bedchamber and thirteen women of the bedchamber? Why can't she unhook her dress and corset, untie the fastenings of her skirt, peel off her clothes, draw on her woollen night-gown over her foolish old head and turn in the same as other women? Why does she want all these people around her? I can understand that it would take that number and more to make the ancient nuisance presentable in the morning, but why tax the people of Great Britain £44,000 a year for this service, and then, when it is taken into account that the entire royal family have each all of this humbuggery to a less extent, it can be figured up what a very expensive thing royalty is, and how wise the American people were to bundle the whole mass of the contingent at the time they did.

One thousand people, at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, to take care of one rickety old woman, who is merely the same as in the humblest of those ground into the dust by her and hers, and who has no more title to the ground she occupies than a thief has to your watch. Ireland swarms with soldiers and for that matter every nook and corner of the British Empire is scarlet with military, royalty and nobility, having no reason for existence, have to be maintained by brute force. Royalty and nobility do not pay for their expenditure; such as people pay for their own abasement.

Very poor of the expenditure in the British £100,000,000, and the support of the military, 75 pence for all other purposes. The military power is the basis of despotism everywhere; Germany grows under it. Russia swells under it, and wherever a King is tolerated you will find bayonets and artillery in most uncomfortable plenty.—*Exchange*.

HANKOW.

When I wrote last week how deferred had made the heart sick, but now our hope is realized; the missing mail has turned up, and the heart is once more at rest. The history of the missing mails is rather strange, to say the least, and though we would have preferred to have had our letters and lost the history, yet it may prove of some value if its lessons prevent a repetition of the blunder.

It appears that the mails were put on the *Kiangwan* and arrived at Hankow on the due date. But on the trip up the river, a circumstance occurred which caused the mail to be missing for a season. The carpets in the saloon were taken up and stowed away in the mail room (?), on top of the bags, so that on arrival of the vessel in port, the mails were not visible, and to enquiries for the same a negative reply was given.

Now comes the blunder. How was it the chief officer did not know the mail bags were on board? Or had he forgotten, and therefore made no search? On the other hand, since the mails were expected by that steamer, news having been received from Shanghai of the arrival of the mail from Europe, why did not the B. P. O. agent make further investigation into the matter then, and not content himself with the negative reply of his colleague?

However, the blunder occurred, whoever was to blame, and after one day and a half in port the *Kiangwan* left, taking the mail bags with her to Shanghai. After making the round trip she appeared again in port, and yet the mails were lying unobserved in the old place.

Meanwhile the B. P. O. agent, having received intelligence from Shanghai that they had been put on board the *Kiangwan*, wrote to the company's office, and, finally, after a long search, to our great joy the bags were discovered and our souls refreshed with home news.

The weather has been very higher of late, and the thermometer has stood higher than hitherto. Every day 91° or 92° is scored; still the heat is not excessive by any means, and is very bearable.

The water, I am thankful to say, has not risen. After reaching 45 ft. it has begun to recede a few inches, and if the present weather continue, we may expect a rapid fall to take place.

At Ichang the fall has already taken place, and in a very few days the water receded 20 feet. Below the Tung-Ting Lake, however, the river is much swollen, and many of the little towns on the river's banks are inundated. Some of them are submerged to such a depth as to allow boats and Szechwan junks to be moored in the streets and gardens. The inhabitants of the houses facing the river are compelled to pass their time upon planks raised four feet above mud and as many inches above the surface of the water.

Trade of course is at a standstill, and in order to purchase the necessities of life the poor people are compelled to go from place to place in boats.

The upper part of the river (i.e. above the Tung-Ting Lake) the water has fallen so much as to allow the steamer to travel with safety by night, so the trip now to Ichang does not occupy much time as when the river was higher and they were compelled to anchor.

A strict surveillance is kept up every night in Wuchang, and I heard yesterday of the capture of some more rebels. The natives say there are a great number still in the neighbourhood, and the mandarins are very anxious to nab them.—*The Star in the East*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July, 30th 1883.

We have had seven days and nights of pouring rain, and all the plains are flooded. Travelling by carts was an impossibility.

It is said that her Majesty insists on Li Hung-chang taking over the seals of the Governor-Generalship of Chihli. Chang leaves for Canton, and Suen Tautai of Chihli comes from Paoing-foo. He will assist His Excellency Li in his Governor-Generalship till a certain Liu Taotai arrives to relieve Suen. Ma Kien-tung is expected to arrive here by the *Hattings* to arrange the contracts which he made for the Admiralty buildings, &c., and to have a special interview with Li Hung-chang and Governor-General Chang, some think he comes as bearer of the proposals from M. Tricou, Minister for France, in regard to Annam affairs, &c. Next to Li Ma Kien-tung's movements are carefully watched by Chinese and foreigners alike, and among Chinese all kinds of rumours of him are about.

The Annamese Ambassadors are still here, and like the Dal in Kun, they are enjoying their stay. Some mischievous people here are saying, because such care is taken of these Ambassadors and no one allowed to see them, unless by special permission from the Viceroy and accompanied by two Taotais, the Customs and Tientsin Taotai, that the elderly gentleman in Tu Duc's livery, because in March last a special Messenger was sent by H. E. C. Majesty for Tu Duc to come to Peking; however, the Chinese will always find something to talk about. How far this is true it is impossible to say. Those better informed say it is not Tu Duc. One thing is strange, namely, why detain them here? Why not let them return and report to Tu Duc.—*Mercury*.

THE OTHER SORT OF SWINDLER.

There were six or eight of us in the smoking car as the train was running to West Pook from Atlanta, and everything was lovely, until the swindler man got on at a small station. He had no sooner entered the car than he looked fixedly at the man who had been telling us snake stories, and directly he walked up to him and called out: "Hi! you infernal swindler, I've found you at last!"

"Who's a swindler?"

"You are!"

"I never saw you before!"

"You're a liar, and I'm going to pound \$18 worth of cash out of you!"

It was presently discovered that he recognized the snake story man as a fruit tree agent who had sold him some grape vines which did not show up, and he was spitting on his hands and making ready to do the pounding, when the other remarked:

"My dear fellow, I insist, upon it that you are mistaken. I was never in the fruit-tree business, and I never swindled you out of \$18."

"I say you did!"

"Never! Instead of swindling you out of \$18 for grape vines, I am the man who charged you \$10 too much for a sewing machine, and here's your money."

"Well, now I come to look more closely, at you, I believe you're right," said the seventh man.

"Of course I'm right," growled the other, as he counted out the money, "and I want you to be a little more careful in future. You have a reputation to sustain, and grape vine swindlers are not in my line. Here's your \$16, and now I think you ought to apologize!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

NAGASAKI.

As previously rumoured, it is now reliably stated that the Imperial Engineering Works at Akunoura are to be transferred to the control of the Navy Department. The change, we believe, takes place during the ensuing month.

It is reported that Mr. Uyemura, secretary of this *ken*, will shortly proceed to Tokio on official business connected with the proposed work of dredging the local harbour. The dredging of the harbour has long been talked of, and it is such an important matter that everyone will be glad to see it commenced in earnest.

The U. S. S. *Monocacy* arrived from Chosen (Korea) on Saturday morning last, having on board a native embassy from His Majesty the King of Great Chosen (or Chao-sen), as the natives prefer to call their country) to the President of the United States. The embassy consisted of H. E. Min Yong Ik (Minister), H. E. Hong Yung Sik (Vice-minister), So Kwon Bom (Secretary), Woo Li Yang (Chinese interpreter), and attendants. They proceeded to Yokohama in the M. B. Co.'s S. S. *Nagaya Maru* on Thursday night, en route to San Francisco. The mission is, we believe, simply a complimentary one.

News was received by the U. S. S. *Monocacy* of the death of Captain Mott, who, it will be remembered, was in command of the American barque *B. Aymer* at the time she was wrecked on Amakusa. Captain Mott, in company with Mr. Scott, went to Korea about two months ago in a small Japanese schooner, which was chartered by Messrs. Lake & Co. to take over a quantity of stores for trading purposes. The Captain of the schooner in which they went over has also died there, and when the *Monocacy* left, Mr. Scott was suffering from sickness.

The cable steamer *Scotia*, in company with the G. N. T. Co.'s repairing steamer *Store Nordis*, returned from Vladivostok late on Thursday night last, having successfully laid the Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s duplicate cable, which is now in working order. Both steamers leave again to-day, to lay the Shanghai duplicate cable. We believe the *Scotia* will lay it as far as the Sables, from whence, owing to the shallowness of the water, it will be completed by the *Store Nordis*. The *Scotia* will afterwards return to Nagasaki, to load rice for Europe.—*Rising Sun*, July 25th.

A PAYMASTER'S TRICK.

HOW HE SETTLED HIS ACCOUNTS WITH THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS.

A rather good yarn was spun me the other evening over a pipe and a glass of grog, by a jolly old half-pay Admiral. 'Twas of a messmate of his, a pursuer on board H.M.S. *Napkin*, or *Serviette* (I forget which—no matter) then stationed in some far distant sea. It seems this paymaster (whom we will call Nibs for the nonce) had got very much in arrears with his stipend, which should have been handed periodically and punctually to the Admiralty. After many a gentle but vain reminder, the Lords Commissioners at length demanded an immediate return of the ship's accounts.

ACT. I.—Nibs, finding it now quite beyond his power to supply their lordships with a true and satisfactory statement, having for some time totally neglected the matter, highly interesting subject of figures, hits upon the following ingenious plan: The ship literally swarms with cockroaches, who have the greedy habit of devouring everything they seek. Accordingly Nibs fills a dispatch box with a quantity of old "dog" letters and other rubbishy papers, and to these he introduces (like silk-worms upon mulberry leaves) some scoots of the hungry vermin. Carefully addressing the parcel to the Secretary of the Admiralty, he dispatched it by a very slow vessel on its very long voyage to England.

ACT. II.—Whitehall.—The dispatch-box duly arrives, and on being opened, the Secretary discovers naught but a few tiny remnants of his accounts—no piece bigger than a square inch—and—ph, horror!—the skins and skeletons of a hundred and more cockroaches!—Tableau! ACT. III.—The Lord Commissioners, upon the Admiralty hold a post-mortem examination and inquest upon the bodies, and bring in a verdict of "Died through the too rapid consumption of purser's accounts, ultimately in starvation, and that there is no evidence to show either what the papers contained (of a poisonous or other nature) or how the cockroaches found their way into the dispatch-box." The ship was, I believe, immediately ordered home and paid off by Mr. Nibs. *London Society*.

HORSES AND CIVILIZATION.

A professor at Yale College maintains that the development of the trotting horse is "a special product of the highest civilization the world has yet seen." Now, as the trotting horse is an American production, and is hardly known in Great Britain, and was not at all known to the Greeks, it would follow, according to Professor Brewster's logic, that the highest civilization has been reached in the United States. The Mohamadanism, according to Professor Brewster, wherever the Arabian horse and his armed rider could tread, and no further. The Moor went into Spain, but when he was finally expelled he left his barbed horse behind, and from this sprang the famous Spanish breed. "When the Spanish horse was at its best, then Spain was at her height among nations; and as her horses declined her glory waned." The Professor points out that though it took from the year 2200 B. C. to the present century to produce a three-minute horse, since the horse has been known in almost a mathematical ratio. In 1818 Boston Blue made a mile in 3 minutes; six years later Top Gallant reached 2:40 on the plank. The record was lowered without a break every three or four years until in 1859 the famous Flora Temple reached 2:19, while Dexter followed in 1867 with 2:17. Goldsmith Maid in 1874 with 2:14; and at last Maud S. reached 2:10 in 1881. While in 1836 there was but one horse in the world that had trotted in 2:25, we had in 1882 some 495 with that record, an increase of 76 over 1881. We have 60 horses with a 2:10 record, although sixteen years ago there was not one in the country.

The horse is no doubt the product of civilization—that is, the running and trotting horse. Professor March of Yale Scientific School, will show any one the prehistoric fossil horse with his five toes, more or less; and the modern horse, in many instances, still shows the marks of rudimentary toes. But while the horse has reached a high standard of civilization, it hardly follows that the trotting horse marks the highest stage of civilization. The one fact, however, is pretty well established, that he is making greater speed, both as a runner and a trotter, than ever before. The development of speed is contemporary with the introduction of the locomotive. When the latter was so perfected that it could make forty miles an hour, when the horse quickened his pace until now he makes a mile in some cases in 2:10. That is the mark of our civilization, according to horse logic. Civilization in this country has reached the mark of 2:10. It is true that in statuary, and in the line of physical training we have not yet reached the Greek standard, but in horse flesh we are ahead. Our public galleries of art, and our public parks are meagre concerns. But the world will take notice that in every style executed the man to perfection, the horse is a little ahead.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 for 8:30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren will be made cordially welcome.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1883. [628]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passages, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These advantages do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1883. [12]

Intimations.

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR MARRIED COUPLES AT

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Next Door to the Temperance Hall.

Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates, FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

MACAO.

WANTED TO RENT.

FOR TWO Months during the Summer, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO.—The Praia Grande preferred.

Send Particulars to

C. B. A., Care of *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [6]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET. HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others. Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room, capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time. ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suites of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include—taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents. SHAMPOOING 25 " SHAVING 25 " TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON. MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:— EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month. EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00 TWICE A WEEK \$2.00

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "iced shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET. Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

D. K. GRIFFITH, MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The well known Loftus Troupe, which had such a successful season in Hongkong some three years ago, made their re-appearance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night in W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan's celebrated aesthetic opera "Patience." The performance was originally announced to take place on Monday but owing to the non-arrival of the steamship Glenorchy which brought on the members of the Company from Singapore, it had to be postponed until last night. This, however, did not affect the attendance of the public as the professional reputations of the artists had preceded them, and the opera, never having previously been produced in this colony, possessed special attractions. The house, in fact, was one of the largest we have ever seen during the hot season, again clearly showing that a really good class entertainment will always attract large audiences in Hongkong.

Before dealing with "Patience," as performed last night by the Loftus Troupe, a few particulars concerning this most amusing of operatic sketches may be found interesting. "Patience" is constructed on almost exactly similar lines as the other well known works by the same authors—*Trial by Jury*, *H.M.S. Pinafore*, and *The Pirates of Penzance*—and from a literary point of view may be regarded as an exceedingly clever and effective "skit" on the absurd craze for aestheticism which prevailed in England a few years ago. Judged by an ordinary standard of criticism Mr. Gilbert's libretto is of course absurd and nonsensical, but it is, nevertheless, exceedingly amusing, and has been so skillfully handled that one is apt to lose sight of its ridiculous character in the keen sense of hearty enjoyment. The talented author of "The Bab Ballads" intended that "Patience" should be humorous and enjoyable, and without subjecting his work to any severe literary or logical analysis, it must be confessed that he fully succeeded in the desired object. For a marvel Sullivan's music in this piece has to play second fiddle to the humorous imagination of his clever collaborator. Although there is nothing in the opera of striking merit, the opening chorus of the Rapturous Maidens, the scene "Silvered is the raven hair," and the pretty song "I cannot tell what this love may be," are worthy of the composer's reputation, and the score contains several other *marcians* which dramatically are entitled to commendation. However, the orchestration is probably the most meritorious feature in Sullivan's portion of the work, the orchestral score being conspicuous for many pleasing passages which most felicitously illustrate the dramatic action of the opera. But after all the almost unprecedented success which "Patience" has met with from audiences in all parts of the world, is practically the most reliable criterion of its dramatic and musical merits. A discriminating public has unanimously pronounced in favor of "Patience" and this is really the test of success. We may add that "Patience" was first produced at the Opera Comique, London, on Saturday, 23rd April, 1881,

under the management of Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte. It can hardly be said that there is any coherent plot in "Patience," but the following brief description of the principal incidents, as they are arranged in the opera, will give a fairly correct idea of the work:—Act I. opens with a charming tableau. A number of young ladies, attired in what are called aesthetic costumes, are grouped in aesthetic attitudes on the lawn outside Castle Bunnthorne, and singing the praises of the fleshly poet Bunnthorne, with whom they are all madly in love, but whose icy insensibility apparently cannot be melted even by such eloquent tributes of female tenderness as they gushingly lay at his feet. The chorus "Twenty love-sick maidens we" is exceedingly effective. Presently Patience arrives on the scene—for whom, by the way, Bunnthorne has a decided penchant—and in a very pretty song confesses her ignorance of what love is. Then the "rapturous Maidens" depart to lift up their voices in morning carol to their grand ideal. The arrival of the Dragons, led by Colonel Calverley, Major Murgatroyd and Lieut. the Duke of Constable, who introduce themselves with an amusing patter song and chorus, leads up to the re-appearance of the maidens, escorting Bunnthorne, whom they regard with looks of boundless admiration while he scratches his head for an idea to finish his aesthetic poem—"Hollow, hollow." He reads this Miltonic effort (a lot of doggerel in which amaranthine asphodel, and calomel, rapturous thrills and uncompounded pills, &c., &c., are muddled up in true Oscar Wilde fashion) to the maidens who are charmed beyond expression, whilst the Dragons assert it is all confounded nonsense. However, the military are not in the hunt with the fleshly poet, who after being left alone to collect his scattered thoughts, confesses that his aestheticism is a humbug and a sham. Patience arrives opportunely and he confesses his love; she says that she never loved anybody but her maiden aunt, but admits that she has fond remembrances of Archibald Grosvenor, a very little boy who was her playmate thirteen years before. This youthful lover turns up in the person of an idyllic poet; Patience and he recognize and love each other; but she refuses his hand because the rapturous maidens have taught her that true love is unselfish, and as Archibald confesses that he is so beautiful in body and mind that every woman he meets falls in love with him, she feels that to monopolize such a paragon of excellence would be the height of selfishness. The rapturous maidens then arrive on the scene with Bunnthorne, who is going to be raffled in aid of a charity, decked with wreaths of roses. Lady Jane draws the lucky ticket when Patience interposes, snatches the ticket, tears it to pieces, and to prove her "utter" unselfishness promises to marry Bunnthorne. The disappointed maidens at once pair off with the Dragons, but the entrance of Archibald renders the military triumph a brief one, as the rapturous ones immediately they find Archibald to be a poet, and aesthetic transfer their devotion to him, the curtain falling on a very effective finale.

The second act opens in a rural glade, where the Lady Jane, after vowing her unshaken fidelity to Bunnthorne, who has been deserted by the maidens for the more attractive Archibald, in the scene commencing "Silvered is the raven hair" advises the poet to secure her she has "gone too far." On Jane's exit Archibald enters, attended by the maidens. He recites to them what he terms "a decalogue, a pure and simple thing, a very daisy—a babe might understand it"—which begins—

"Gentle Jane was as good as gold,
She always did as she was told,
She never spoke her mind as I do,
Or caught blue-bottles when her legs were full."

This choice selection giving so much satisfaction as to be styled "purity itself," he favors them with another equally choice selection relating how

"Teasing Tom was a very bad boy;
A great big squirt was his favorite toy;
He put live shrimps in his father's boots,
And sewed up the sleeves of his Sunday suits;
He punched his poor little sisters' heads,
And evensome of their four heads;
He played their hair with his combler's wax,
And dropped her hair-pencils down their backs;
The consequence was that she was lost to sight,
And married a girl in the corps de ballet."

Getting fatigued by the maidens' persistent adoration Archibald asks for a half holiday, which he obtains after singing a song about the fable of "The Magnet and the Churn"—another idyllic *chansonnette*. An amusing scene between the idyllic poet and Patience follows, in which the latter is very anxious to know if Archibald still loves her, and when he approaches near her she tells him to stand off or she will scream. Bunnthorne who is pestered with the attentions of Lady Jane has then a chance of scoring heavily, and the duet "Sing, Hey to you, good day to you" terminates a capital set. The Dragons again appear, clad in aesthetic guise, and in this garb they capture the hearts of the Lady Angela and Lady Saphir, the latter going the length of remarking that the new converts to the sunflower creed are "indeed jolly utter." At the instigation of Bunnthorne, Archibald eventually throws off his aestheticism, makes his appearance in an ordinary tweed suit, and is accompanied by the maidens who have also thrown off their classical garments and "rapturous" abandon, and now appear as the frail mortals of every day life. The Dragons pair off with the maidens, Patience gives her hand to Archibald, and Bunnthorne is about to console himself with the Lady Jane when the Duke claims her, and the poet is left the sole remnant of aestheticism to console himself.

Of course all this is awfully ridiculous, but there can be no doubt that it answered the purpose for which it was written, a satire on one of the most idiotic of modern crazes. The performance last night went splendidly from beginning to end, the artists being rewarded for their meritorious efforts by most enthusiastic applause. Mr. J. C. Barber as Bunnthorne was simply inimitable; his idea of "the fleshly poet" was a capital one, and he worked to the details with the master-hand of an experienced actor. This gentleman has wonderful command over his features, and as he got through the musical portion of his labors most creditably, he is certainly entitled to the honors of the performance. The Pa-

ience of Miss Victoria Loftus was evidently carefully studied, and the lady's powerful voice was heard to much advantage in several of the musical numbers. Miss Minnie Nordt was an excellent Lady Jane, and Miss Florence Conliffe and clever little Dolly Loftus both gained *kudos* as Angela and Saphir respectively. That genuine artist, Mr. James Maas, was a dashing Colonel Calverley, acting and singing quite in his grand old form. Mr. F. W. Oakland as the Duke, played with commendable vivacity, and once or twice evidenced the possession of a very pure tenor voice. The character of Major Murgatroyd was humorously portrayed by Mr. F. M. Page, and Mr. Jeff D'Angelis did all that was possible as the idyllic poet, Archibald Grosvenor.

The opera was accurately dressed, and, considering all things, put on the stage in very fair style. The orchestral arrangements, which were under the direction of Professor W. Blakeney, were in every respect most satisfactory. Taken as a whole the representation was a highly successful one, and should prove an excellent introduction to the public when the Company return to Hongkong for a short season, which they intend doing in the course of a few weeks.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE are now being built in England 784 iron or steel vessels, the estimated tonnage of which is over one million tons.

A REGULAR Lodge of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

THE Carlist organ, *Caballero*, has been sentenced to a suspension of publication for forty weeks for publishing a libel against the Queen of Spain.

THE British ship *Leander*, which arrived at the Red Buoy, Woosung, on the 2nd inst., accomplished the passage from London to Shanghai in 102 days.

A REGULAR Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, on Friday evening next, the 10th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely.

SIR Alexander Galt, ex-High Commissioner to London, who has recently returned from England with the intention of entering the Dominion Cabinet, said: "The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties has been practically conceded by England."

JAMES HALLEWELL, William Anderson, and William Dwyer, able seamen and cook's mate respectively, on board H.M.S. *Swift*, were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with being absent without leave from their vessel. They admitted the offence and were sent on board their ship to be dealt with by the naval authorities.

M. DAMALA, Sara Bernhardt's husband, quickly distinguished himself in the army in Tunis, after quitting the stage. Three days after he arrived in camp the outposts were attacked by banditti; Damala saddled his horse, rushed headlong into the fray, and succeeded in bringing the bandit chief a prisoner into the French camp—Sara is said to have telegraphed for his photograph as a souvenir.

A CURIOUS case lately came before Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division—namely, whether a gift in a will to a husband and wife and a third party to be divided into three equal parts, one to each, or into two moieties, one to the husband and wife and the other to the third party. His Lordship held that each took one-third, as the status of the wife was altered by the Married Women's Property Act.

A CURIOUS complication will arise from the proposed change in the marriage law in the not uncommon case of two brothers who have married two sisters; John and William were brothers; Kate and Jane were sisters; John married Kate and William married Jane; John and Jane are dead. William will be legally able to marry Kate, his deceased wife's sister; but Kate will not be able to marry William, her deceased husband's brother. Such is the logic of Acts of Parliament.

It is stated that experiments are soon to be made on the submarine cable between Marseilles and Algiers, to test the recent invention of a French scientist, by which ships in the open sea can telegraph to the shore. The submarine cable is to be supplied with several short perpendicular branches connected each by a wire with a floating buoy. When the ship meets with one of these buoys, direct communication with the land battery can be obtained by dropping a wire from the ship's battery to the buoy.

SAYS "Gil Blas" in the *Overland Mail*.—Some time ago Mr. Lansdell fell foul of Prince Kraptokine in the *Contemporary Review*, and told him that he knew nothing of Russia, nothing of Siberia, and nothing of Russian and Siberian prisons. In the current *Nineteenth Century* Prince Kraptokine returns to the charge, and literally "makes hay" of Mr. Lansdell and all his works. Annihilation has never been done more politely, and not often so completely. As an authority on Russia and Russian prisons Mr. Lansdell has ceased to exist.

MARSHAL Von Moltke's movements are beginning to arouse alarm and apprehension in France, and have drawn a series of sensational strictures from General de Wimpffen, who, it will be remembered, took command at Sedan when MacMahon fell wounded on that disastrous field. The venerable strategist has been making a tour incognito through those portions of the Riviera which debouch on French Territory, and as before the outbreak of the war of 1870 a similar proceeding was noted on his part with regard to Switzerland, it makes food for troubled reflection.

We note from the Shanghai papers that the steamship *Ningpo*, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, was expected to leave Shanghai for this port either to-day or to-morrow.

BECAUSE Sancho Panza once remarked, "Blessed be the man who invented sleep," a sarcastic correspondent is mean enough to assert that old Sancho must have been at one portion of his romantic career a Hongkong medical practitioner.

WEAKLY Amateur (with a vocal organ on him like unto that of a sucking dove, playing Macdowell; "Ha! ha! My voice is in my sword!" Critic in the gallery: "That's all right, then, ole mumblebeum; we was a-wondering up here where it were."—*Judy*.)

THE two St. Louis lawyers who called each other "dirty puppies" in Court the other day are having a gay time in the local papers. According to the *Lowell Citizen*, such an unusual outburst of truthfulness on the part of lawyers was greeted by an uproar of applause, which was checked with difficulty.

THE trial of Said Bey Khandel, late Prefect of Alexandria, for complicity in the massacres of last year, was begun at Alexandria on June 28th. The prosecution declared that cipher telegrams had been discovered showing that the accused had organized the massacres and that he was the agent of Arabi Pasha.

ONE of the Messrs. Cramp, builders of Jay Gould's yacht *Atlanta*, says he is convinced she can beat any steamboat afloat, including the steamers *Arizona* and *Alaska*. Mr. Cramp has evidently forgotten that there are steamboats running on the Clyde capable of distancing in smooth water either the *Alaska*, *Arizona*, or *Stirling Castle*.

U LI, a coolie, who could not satisfactorily account for the possession of six cotton jackets and a pair of trousers, valued at \$5, last Tuesday, faced Captain Thomsen this morning and was relegated to Mr. Hayward's parental care for the next three months, shot drill and oakum picking being required from Mr. Li in return for his board and lodging.

LI ACHUNG, a ricepounder, was arrested and brought up before Mr. Wodehouse by Herran Singh, P. C. 556, charged with disorderly conduct and with having assaulted the Punjaube and torn his uniform when that official went up to a house in Wing Lock Street to quell a fighting-match with bamboo. Mr. Li offered no defence to the charge, so his Worship ordered the rowdy one to enrich the Exchequer to the tune of \$5, which the ricepounder anted up like a brick and withdrew from the court with a smiling phi.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. There were present—H.E. the Governor, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Sir George Phillipps (Chief Justice), Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney General), Mr. A. Lister (Colonial Treasurer), Dr. F. Stewart, L.L.D., (Registrar General), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor General), Mr. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson (unofficial members). The Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1882, and the Appropriation Bill for 1884, were each read a second time, considered in Committee and finally passed. There was some slight discussion on the latter bill, and several minor alterations were agreed to. Our detailed report will appear to-morrow.

FRESH charges of corruption are made against that much accused statesman, Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada. It is now alleged that some of the most liberal concessions made to the Canadian Pacific Railroad were in return for subscriptions to a political campaign fund, and in view thereof the *Toronto Globe* exclaims: "Can it be longer tolerated that the Premier of Canada shall disgrace his country before the civilized world by base trafficking with contractors for corruption funds?" From this it would appear that Hongkong is not the only British possession where jobbery is a leading feature in the colonial policy. "Base trafficking" is certainly a strong expression, but we have no doubt the *Toronto Globe* was justified in its use, and we know that it is a correct definition of occurrences which are only too common in this colony.

SAYS the *Daily Alta*.—It needs but slight occasion to give gossip a very wide range, and perhaps this well known fact is sufficient explanation of the reports of an impending abdication by Queen Victoria, following close upon unfavorable reports of her health. The Queen is now 64 years of age, but her general health is good, and there is nothing in her past acts to give countenance to the belief that she would voluntarily renounce the duties and privileges of sovereignty. It has always been the supposition that, although entertaining liberal opinions on most political questions, she took high views of the dignity and importance of the royal position, mingling something of religious sacredness with her ideas of responsibility to her subjects. She was profoundly attached to the Prince Consort, and yet it is popularly believed that in her treatment of him there was something of the same assertion by which Maria Theresa of Austria was accustomed to make her husband distinctly aware that though he shared her throne, she alone was sovereign. Since the death of Prince Albert, Victoria does not seem to have depended on her eldest son and heir, or to have entrusted him with any share in the duties of sovereignty. She is remarkably self-reliant and courageous, and has always taken a pretty active interest in the great measures of state. Ever since the death of her husband she has lived in deep retirement, which instead of lending countenance to the idea that she might desire abdication, to entirely withdraw from public life, rather goes to prove the contrary, since, if she can so far escape from the social obligations of the position, the greatest inducement she would have to abdicate is already removed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE "SPARK" CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Allow me a little space in your valuable columns to express an opinion—which I know is shared by the whole of the seafaring community—on the editorial in Monday night's *China Mail*, referring to Captain Rose and the decision of the Marine Court of Inquiry in the *Spark* case. That opinion is that the writer of the editorial in question is a very mean and a very ignorant person, and anything but a credit to respectable journalism. However, Capt. Rose may have erred; nothing can excuse the very nasty and in my opinion unfounded insinuations which are so exultingly indulged in at the expense of an unfortunate man. Captain Rose was punished for his fault, and one would think that quite enough publicity was given to the matter in the detailed reports of the inquiry published by the papers without an editor, like a briefless barrister hunting for a job, rushing in with his spiteful and uncalled-for abuse.

After the miserable exhibition the *China Mail* editor made of himself in the late libel case, he ought to have remembered that all men are liable to err, and that there is an old and very true saying to the effect that it is not a manly proceeding "to throw water on a drowned rat."

Please excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable space, but the matter has been so much discussed in seafaring circles that I thought it might be of some use to the public to know how popular feeling runs with regards to the editorial in question.

Yours truly,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1883.

[We are rather inclined to think that the loss of the *Spark* and the facts elicited at the Marine Court of Enquiry in relation thereto, form a very suitable subject for an editorial; but not such an one as that which appeared in the *China Mail*, and to which our correspondent refers. In our opinion Captain Rose did not distinguish himself greatly as a navigator or commander of a ship in his unfortunate trip in the *Spark*, but so far as we can gather from the evidence he did nothing to justify the utterly scandalous imputations thrown on him by the writer in the evening paper. This writer is evidently under the impression that he can evade an action for libel by saying instead of making a direct use of slanderous expressions. Were Captain Rose litigiously inclined we think he holds a sufficiently strong hand to give the *China Mail* a considerable amount of trouble.—Ed. *Telegraph*.]

GOVERNMENTAL SHAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—A "Plain Home Talk" is the title of a certain well-known book, and these three words can be readily adapted to the expressions contained in your leader in yesterday's paper. Adopting your style of "Plain Talk," I beg you will allow me, as one of the over-taxed public of Hongkong, to add a few comments upon the subject you have so ably discussed, as well as a few remarks upon your manner of taking the matter in hand.

In the first place I must admire the spirit of independence adopted by your journal and your desire to shirk all that is or might seem to be discreditable to such independence. You "talk true," Mr. Editor when you say that the "internal character of the administration of the Hongkong Government has changed. It has changed; and so much so, that it needs but one letter to show that its character has been metamorphosed from an infernal to an infernal character."

It is no use talking, Sir, about what a man promises to do; let him do and we can then talk of his promises. Sir George Fergusson Bowen has been here now quite long enough, I should imagine, to have had a good look around him. It is fully time that he should dispel the belief prevailing amongst the public that a spirit of sublime indifference to the interests of Hongkong governs his movements here as "King of the Colony." It is no use to mince matters; from the reported state of affairs it would certainly appear that a sort of "American" "Boss Tweed" ring exists in the government service—a "ring" which by some means or other manages to manipulate things generally to suit its members. I don't think this ought to be.

I cannot say very much, Mr. Editor, on the subject of Governmental shams, which have been so ably and often discussed in your columns with a view to bring the matter to a climax; yet I may remark that in any other part of the world, the animadversions by the "public press" on public matters of this kind would meet with some notice on the part of those to whom such references or strictures refer. But in apathetic Hongkong a *regime* ignoring the Press (even in libel matters) would certainly appear to be a new thing. It would certainly appear that a "Boss Tweed" ring exists in the government service—a "ring" which by some means or other manages to manipulate things generally to suit its members. I don't think this ought to be.

The statements or communications made to the Press and published have been brought before the notice of the Government; Government investigations followed; and the "climax" was ultimately reached by exposure and explanation with the common result that newspaper discussions have wrought the *ultimatum* desired by the public.

The late government appointments in this colony, to which you refer in your yesterday's issue, only confirm what I say that the "ring" is becoming more and more powerful and more daring and unscrupulous.

I only wish, Mr. Editor, that the other papers of the Colony had not that "make-believe" which makes them literally feel afraid of dealing with matters affecting the public interest in Hongkong; and which induces them to content themselves with a few faint, meaningless, and indecisive splutterings of which no one can make out either head or tail, and which, like a lick of sugar, tastes good and melts insensibly away, leaving nothing but a sticky spot behind. This latter state of affairs is really more to be deplored than our Governmental abuses. Let the Press have its party opposition by all means, but do not—for the sake of true and honest principle—let it become, as it were, a part of such an unsatisfactory kind of administration as that which we have in Hongkong. Let a few honest crusades be made by the Press against the inevitable policy of our Government, and let it be continued until notice is taken of a public protest against crying abuses.

I cannot suppose for a minute that the Governor is in the "ring," and, as a small writer of the many, I should strongly advise H.E. to carefully avoid the meshes and toils of the official octopus which is endeavoring to inveigle him within its meshes.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your space,

I remain,

Yours truly,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1883.

PLAIN TALK.

FOOCHOW.

Sickness is very prevalent amongst native infants at the present time, and we hear that they are dying by hundreds. It is really questionable whether this is actually to be deplored, as it is undoubtedly through the over population of Foochow, and the filthy manner in which the natives exist that these epidemics arise.

We learn that on Friday last a most diabolical murder was committed between Foochow and the City, the murderer being a Mandarin. Without the slightest provocation he deliberately seized an axe, and severed the head from the body of his victim. Speedily justice was bestowed, within three hours, he was decapitated. The Chinese laws (there are certainly summary, but nevertheless most effective for natives of evil intent).

We are glad to learn that the ice machine has not suffered irretrievably in the late fire at the Ice House and that an arrangement has been come to by which, as soon as the necessary repairs are completed, the manufacture of ice will be resumed. We also understand that the machine for the manufacture of aerated waters is now on its way to this port from Shanghai, and we may therefore hope that ere long our local enterprise may again be in "full swing."

We have been accused of alarming the community by announcing the existence of cholera in the suburbs of Foochow. The fact, however, of such an epidemic raging, is too patent to look over. This fact, however, we think need not intimidate the foreign community, who live entirely differently to the natives, who exist chiefly upon pork—which we know produces trichinosis, and other diseases of various characters. Whilst the authorities have prohibited the use of flesh meat, pending the death of the epidemic, we hope that this edict may have double results.

Our attention has recently been directed to missionary labours, and although we very seldom touch upon this subject, still we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion upon the matter. The utility of missionary labour in China has, without doubt, been thoroughly unsuccessful—a fact, simply attributable to the fact that the missionaries to attend to the spiritual requirements of so large a population. We may, however, safely express the opinion, that if more Roman Catholic missionaries could be supported in Foochow (and they really require very small means to exist), and labour for religious cause we believe much good might arise. But then again the question arises as to what benefit would accrue to foreigners by this policy? Perhaps the latter might receive some slight benefit by the improved honesty, but this is very questionable.

In our last issue we published a letter subscribed by a resident whose travels have afforded him considerable experience; and the writer's sentiments in *re* China are so just as to call for further review. Condemning the land in which we sojourn, and the nefarious habits of the natives, it is not *unjust*, and the only question is as to what can be done to effect an improvement. It is undisputed that the leading men of the Chinese possess an immense amount of influence and importance. Nevertheless, they appear utterly regardless of attempting to effect a reform amongst the lower classes, and allow them to remain in their primitive condition. There is, however, one redeeming feature in the character of the higher authorities, viz. the speedy execution of justice; but the latter is, as a rule, extremely badly administered—in fact dollars will condone the most heinous offence. It would be impossible to suggest a remedy, and we presume that twenty years hence will not see a reform. Education will not occasion a change, although we must admit to the fact that the labours of the Catholic persuasion have done some good, but the field of labourers is far too small; and although those ecclesiastics in Foochow are most energetic, still the population requiring conversion is too excessive for them to effect very much good.—*Harold*.

SHANGHAI.

H. E. Chang Shu Shing and his family, we hear, will take up his residence in the Canton Guild, when they arrive here by the *S. S. Haian*. Inundations on the banks of the Yangtze have been very frequent of late. We now learn that some places near Yangchow have lately been under water.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that the Russian Land Lines are restored. No delay in lines to Europe and America, via Russia.

A Snake, measuring 5 ft. 8 in., was killed in the garden adjoining the British Club yesterday evening. Snakes are apparently scarce of late, for he has been seen in the bed of a river for some time, and was eventually killed there.

Telegrams have been received by the *Sing Pao* stating that an Imperial Decree of the 25th day of the 6th moon, ordered Lu Shing-tao to join the office of Provincial Judge in Chekiang; Yang Hsen-yung in Honan; Shen Yung-ching in Kwangtung; and Kung Yeh-tao as Financial Commissioner in Yunnan.

There was a fair sprinkling of members this morning (August 3rd) at the Stand. The coffee was very poor stuff; quite different to what we are accustomed to there. No favour of strength in whatever. A number of ponies were being exercised on the training course.

Yesterday we announced that the *Kowling* was expected here last evening from Tientsin, and if she had done so it would have been the latest passage on record. In the remarks made by Mr. Kowling at the present time, it was stated that he had been in bed for some time, and was unable to go to the office of the *Kowling* in Chekiang; Yang Hsen-yung in Honan; Shen Yung-ching in Kwangtung; and Kung Yeh-tao as Financial Commissioner in Yunnan.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 476.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LUMINOUS PAINT

FOR
LIFE BUOYS.
MOORING BUOYS.
BEACONS.

PIER HEADS.

CLOCK DIALS.

LANTERNS for Magazines,
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 20,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 668,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883.

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL-TAELS 600,000; Equal to \$1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, on

THURSDAY,

the 16th day of August, 1883, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.

1st Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 83, measuring on the North and South 20 feet, on the East 48 feet, and on the West side 43 feet, and Portion No. 1 of A Sub-section of Section E of Marine Lot 83, measuring North and South 20 feet and East and West 52 feet. Held for 999 years from 18th November, 1854. Together with the well Built and Substantial HOUSES known as Nos. 50 and 52, Bonham Strand West.

2nd Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of MARINE LOT 175, measuring on the North on Bonham Strand 144 feet, on the South 15 feet, on the East 114 feet, and on the West 110 feet. Held for 999 years from 27th October, 1866. Together with the HOUSE No. 44, Bonham Strand.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

FRIDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being upon GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of INLAND LOT No. 60, measuring on the North and South 40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet, containing in the whole 1,695 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$14.76.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to 16, in Mee Lee Lane, Victoria, erected on GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring on the North-East 44 feet and 54 feet, South-West 44 feet, South-East 130 feet to inches, North West 98 feet 3 inches, containing in the whole 7,626 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$66.39. Held for 999 years from the 26th day of January, 1843.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE" as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch and the Business in Swatow will be carried on under the style of SCHAAR & Co., which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGR DE LA CAMP has been Authorized to Sign for Procurement.

DIRCKS & Co. In Liquidation.

Swatow, 1st July, 1883.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day taken Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBY into CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The Business will henceforth be carried on under the style of FIRM OF "COHEN & GUBBY."

A. S. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE, Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON, National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, PUBLISHERS

AND

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

NEW TYPE! NEW MACHINERY!

THE MOST COMPLETELY FITTED OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

PRINTERS.—All kinds of Job Printing executed promptly, Cheaply and in the best style of Workmanship. The Type includes the latest and most fashionable designs suitable for Visiting, Invitation and Wedding Cards, Menus, Ball Programmes and any kind of work requiring good taste and artistic treatment. Special attention given to Commercial Reports, Price Lists, Telegraph Codes, Shipping Orders, Bills of Lading, Invoice and Memorandum Forms, &c., &c. Accuracy and despatch may be relied upon. Estimates gladly furnished.

BOOKBINDERS.—Books carefully bound in Morocco, Cal, Russia, Roan or in any required style at the most moderate rates. Special terms for Club and Customs Libraries.

PUBLISHERS.—Authors will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when looking for a Printer and Publisher. We have houses at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama and Agents at all the treaty ports of China and Japan as well as at Singapore, Bangkok and Calcutta. We have also the most intimate relationships with the leading London and New York Publishers, and are therefore in a position to ensure for new works the widest publicity at comparatively little cost of advertising.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.—Account Books Manufactured from hand, or machine made paper, ruled and printed to any pattern, however intricate, and carefully and strongly bound. Blank Books exceeding \$70 in value purchased from our stock, will be ruled, paged and lettered free of charge.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1883.

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

VERY ELEGANT PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH SCREENS TO HOLD 4, 8, AND 12 CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTO ALBUMS in Great Variety.

CARD CASES, PURSES, LETTER CASES,

POCKET BOOKS in Russia and other Leathers.

POCKET AND SPORTSMAN'S KNIVES.

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGANS.

20 STOPS, VERY EFFECTIVE VARIETY AND VERY CHEAP. A very fine collection of PHOTOGRAPHS OF FASHIONABLE BEAUTIES from the very large Boudoir Size to the Ordinary Cabinet Size.

ALSO

LARGE PLUSH PHOTO FRAMES TO SUIT.

DITSON'S MUSIC BOOKS.

GEMS OF DANCE. GEMS OF STRAUSS.

" " WALTZES. " " ENGLISH SONG.

AND ALL OTHERS IN THE SERIES.

NEW FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

W. B. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1883.

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY A SAMPLE SUITE of BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.

Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or WALNUT at less than Home Prices.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.

We are also showing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS

IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Excelsior Patent Chain Spring MATTRESS in every size (the Best Spring Mattress extant).

New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 31, 44, 5 yards long.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING:

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.	Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross and Crown.
Cotton Trimming Lace.	Earrings to match the above.
Silk Handkerchief Border.	Fancy Pendant.
Silk Circular and Square Doyleys.	Plain Chain Necklet.
and Black Silk Flute.	Fancy Locket.
Silk Parasol Cover.	Fancy Bracelet.
Cotton Parasol Cover.	Brooch (Love Knot).
Silk Veil and Scarf.	" (Marguerite).
Silk Collar and Cuffs.	" (Slipper).
Silk Collar Breast Pendant.	" (Shell).
Silk Collar Breast Pointed.	" (Circular).
Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.	" (Lily).
and Black Silk Necktie.	Earrings to match the above.
Silk Mittens.	

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from \$0.70 to \$2.50 per 100.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE:

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS

No. 1 to 10.

WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 OZ.

U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 Inches Wide.

AMERICAN COTTON DRILL

COTTON TWINE—5, 7, 8 Fold.

HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

No. 11, Praya Central, Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

To be Let.

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE", near to the Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, containing 4 Rooms and Large Centre Room, Servants' Rooms and Out-houses, Gardens and Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the Pier.

For Particulars, apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors, Hongkong, 6th August, 1883.

TO LET.

ON PEDDAR'S HILL, WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY, TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS. COOL AND AIRY.

For Particulars, apply to

Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1883.

TO LET FURNISHED.

FOR THREE MONTHS.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS.

For Particulars, Apply to

Messrs. DANBY & LEIGH.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883.

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well-VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street. Apply on the Premises.

F. VINCENT, 24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1883.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A., Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1883.

Intimations.

THE HALL AND HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

THE requisite Number of SHARES in the above Company having been applied for, the Company will commence operations on the First Day of September next.

Shanghai, 27th July, 1883.

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACKSMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1883.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883.